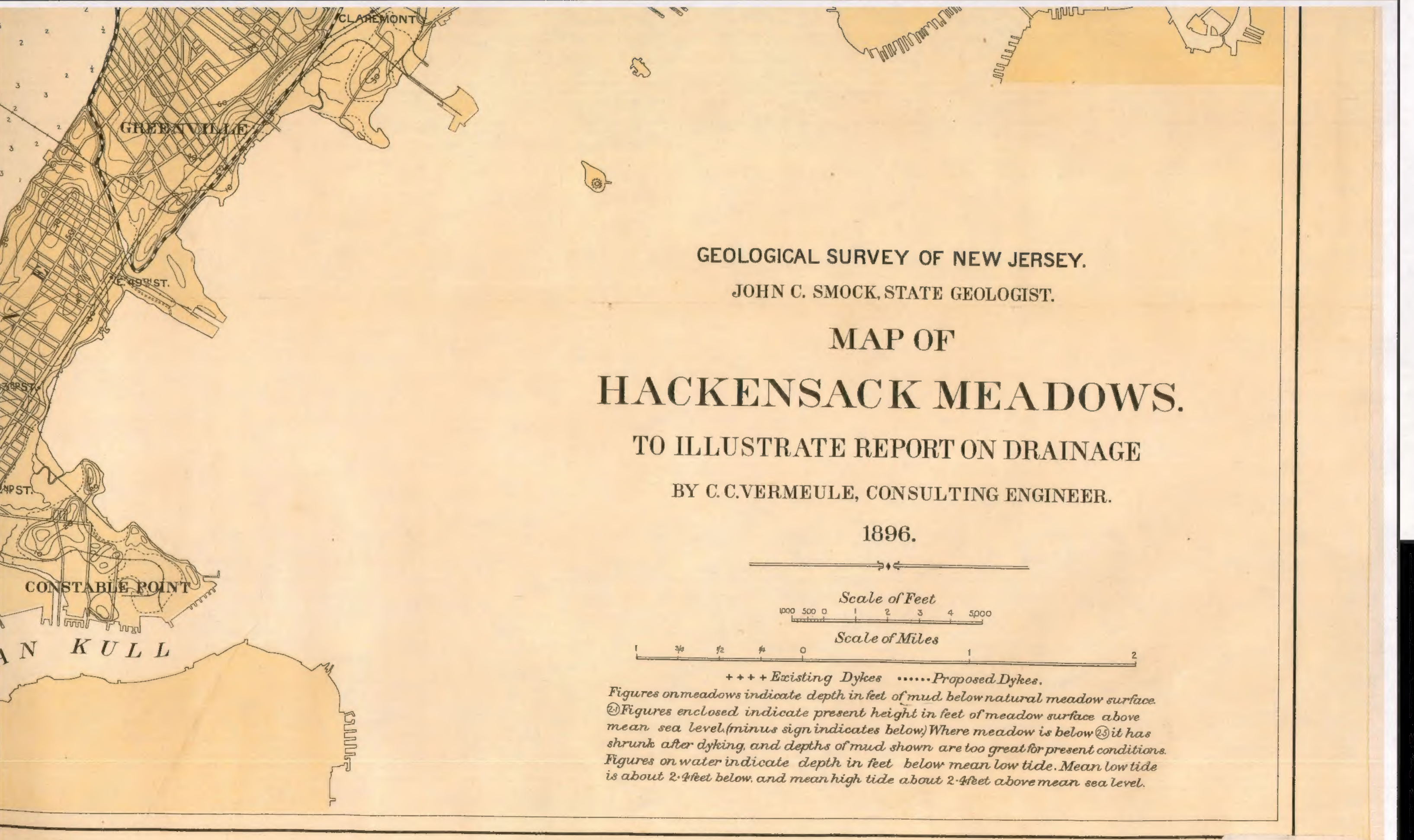
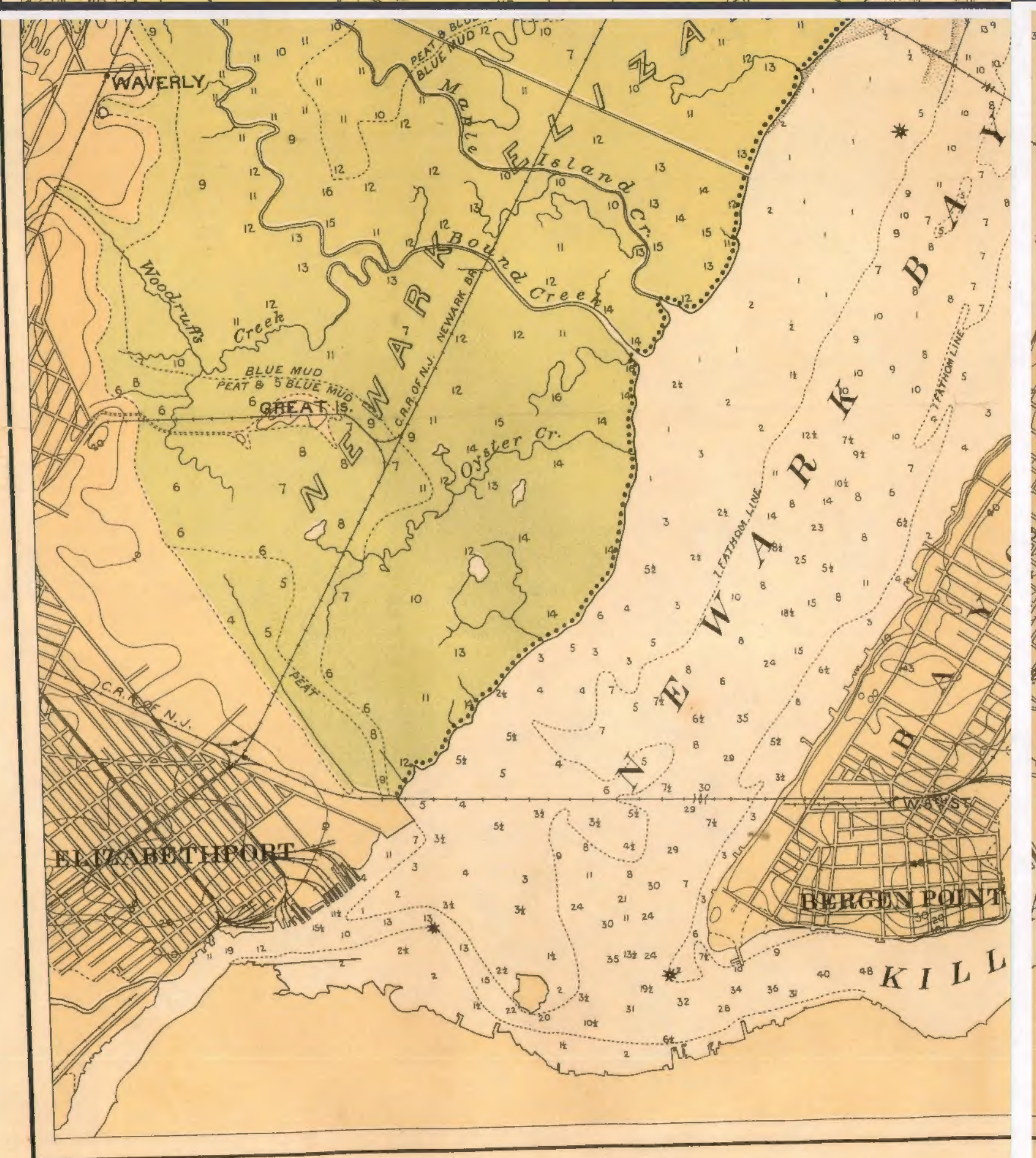
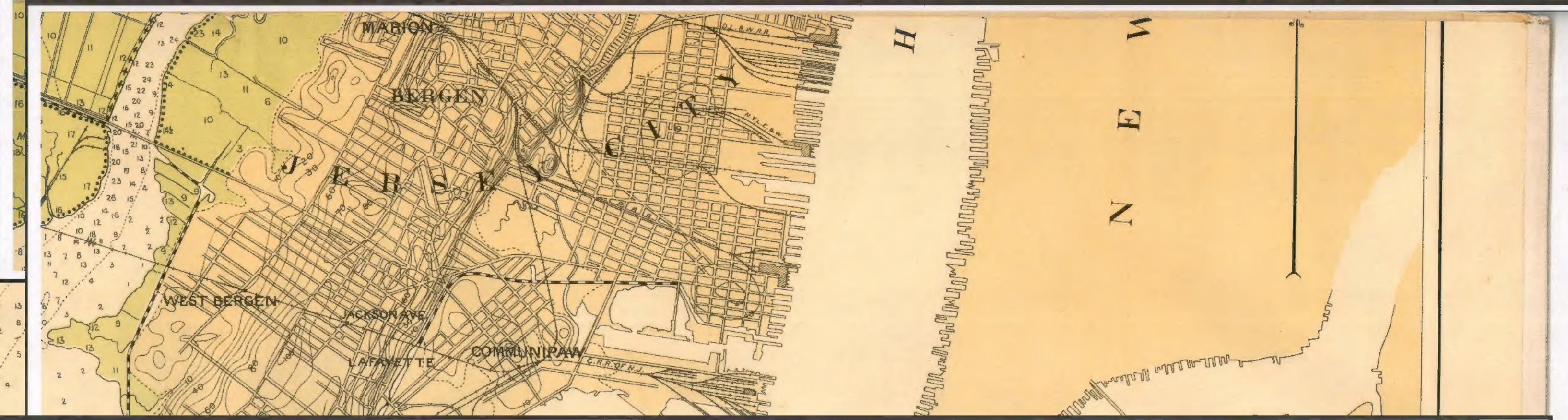
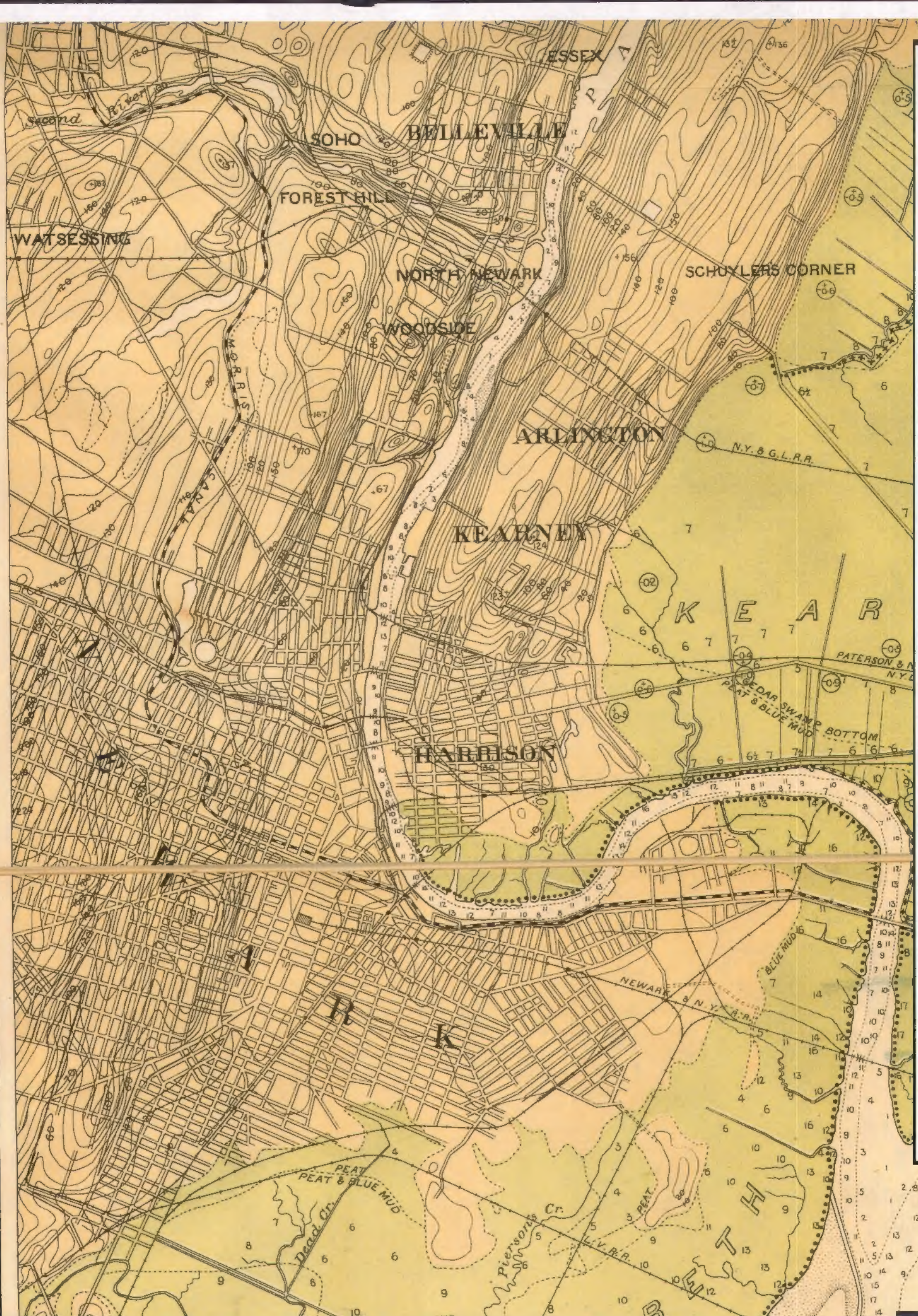
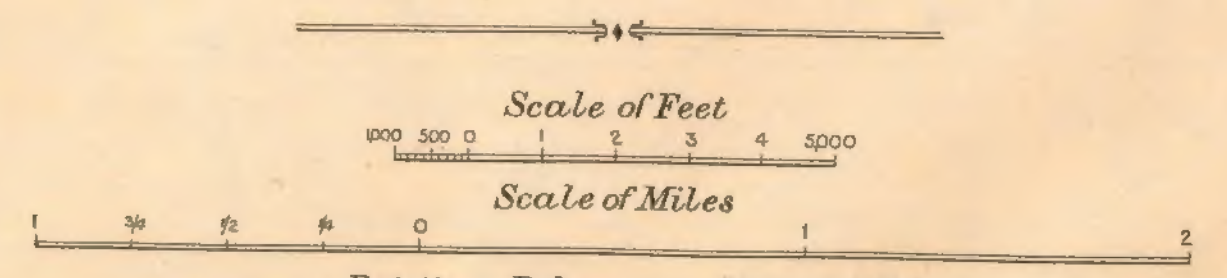
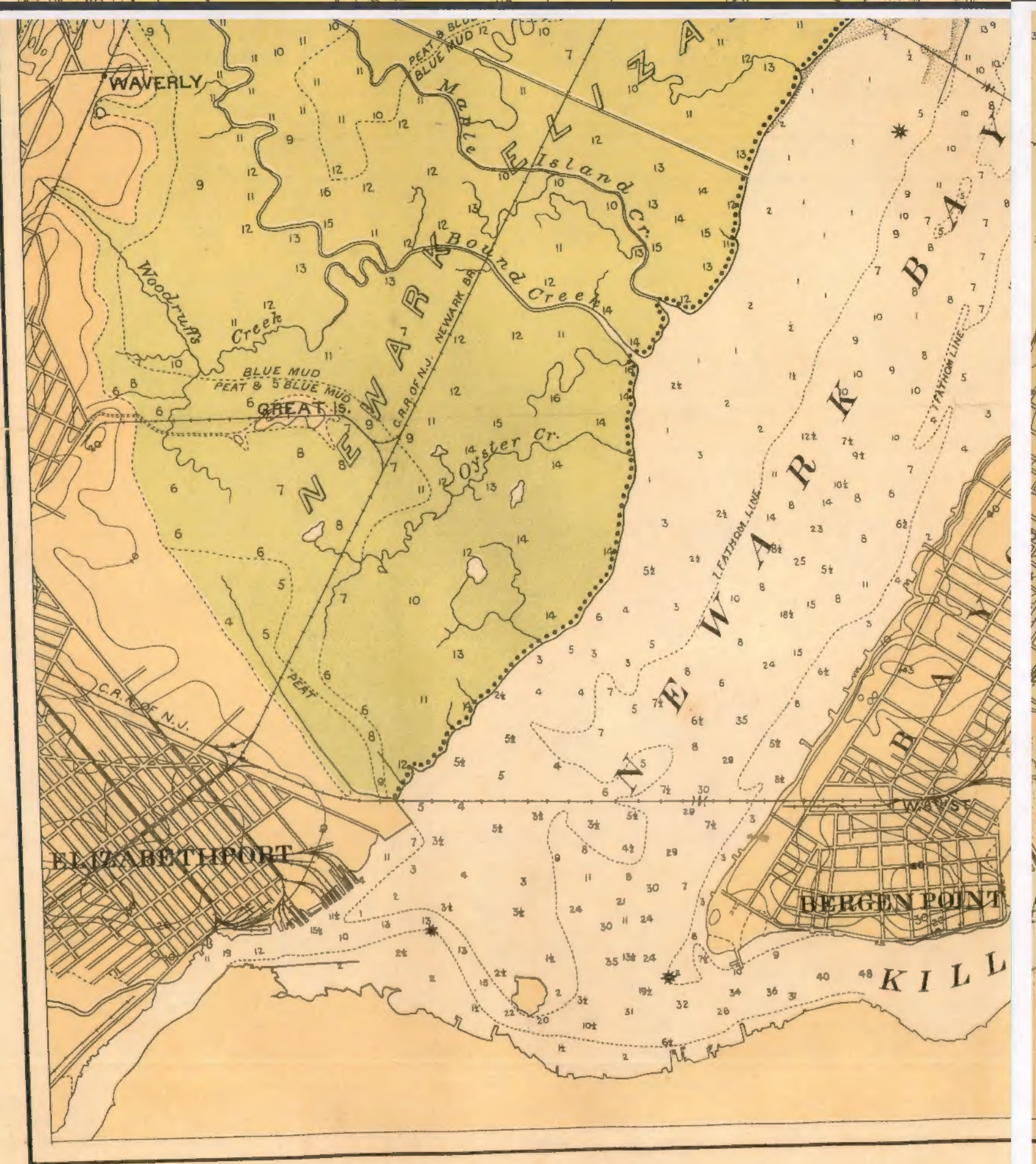
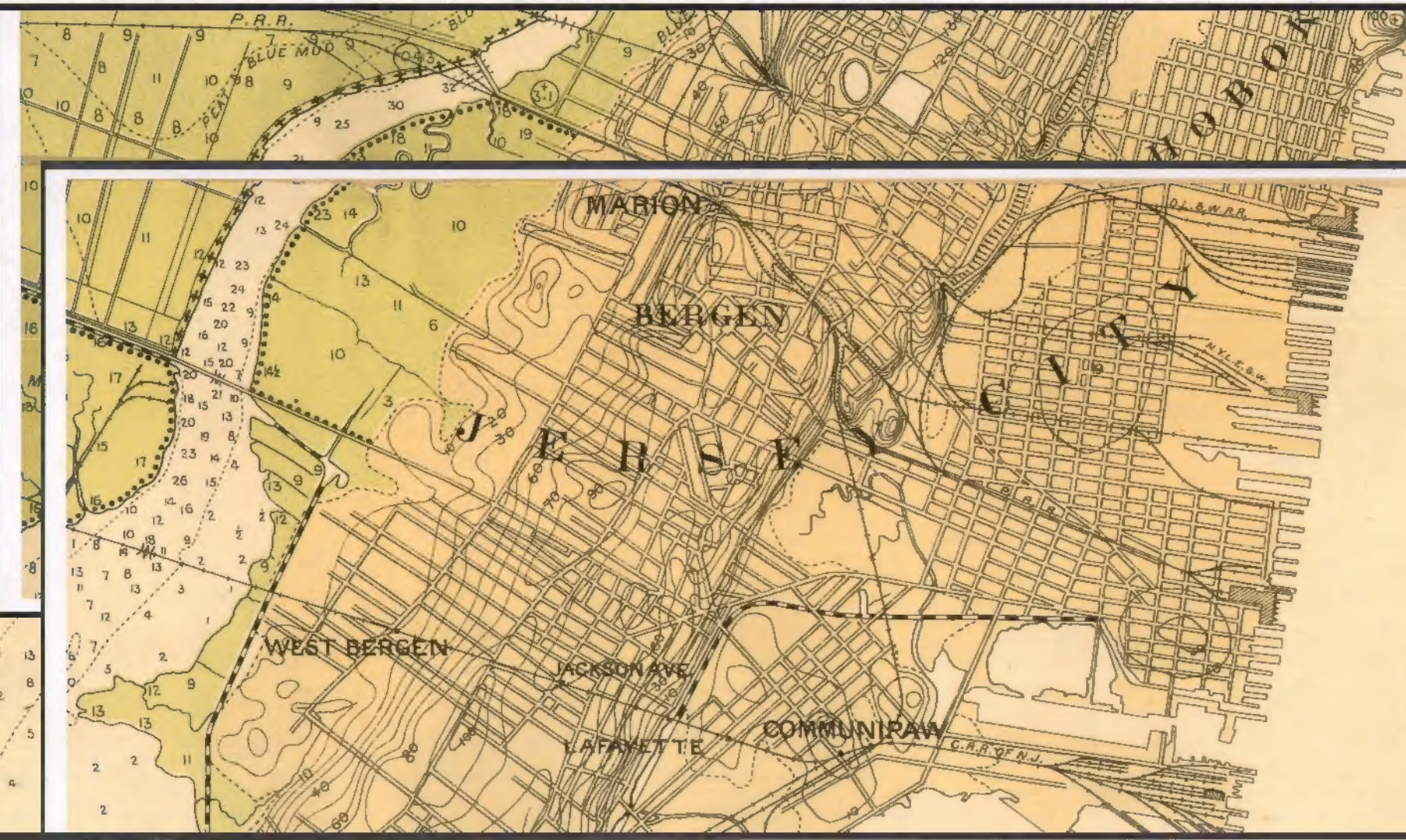
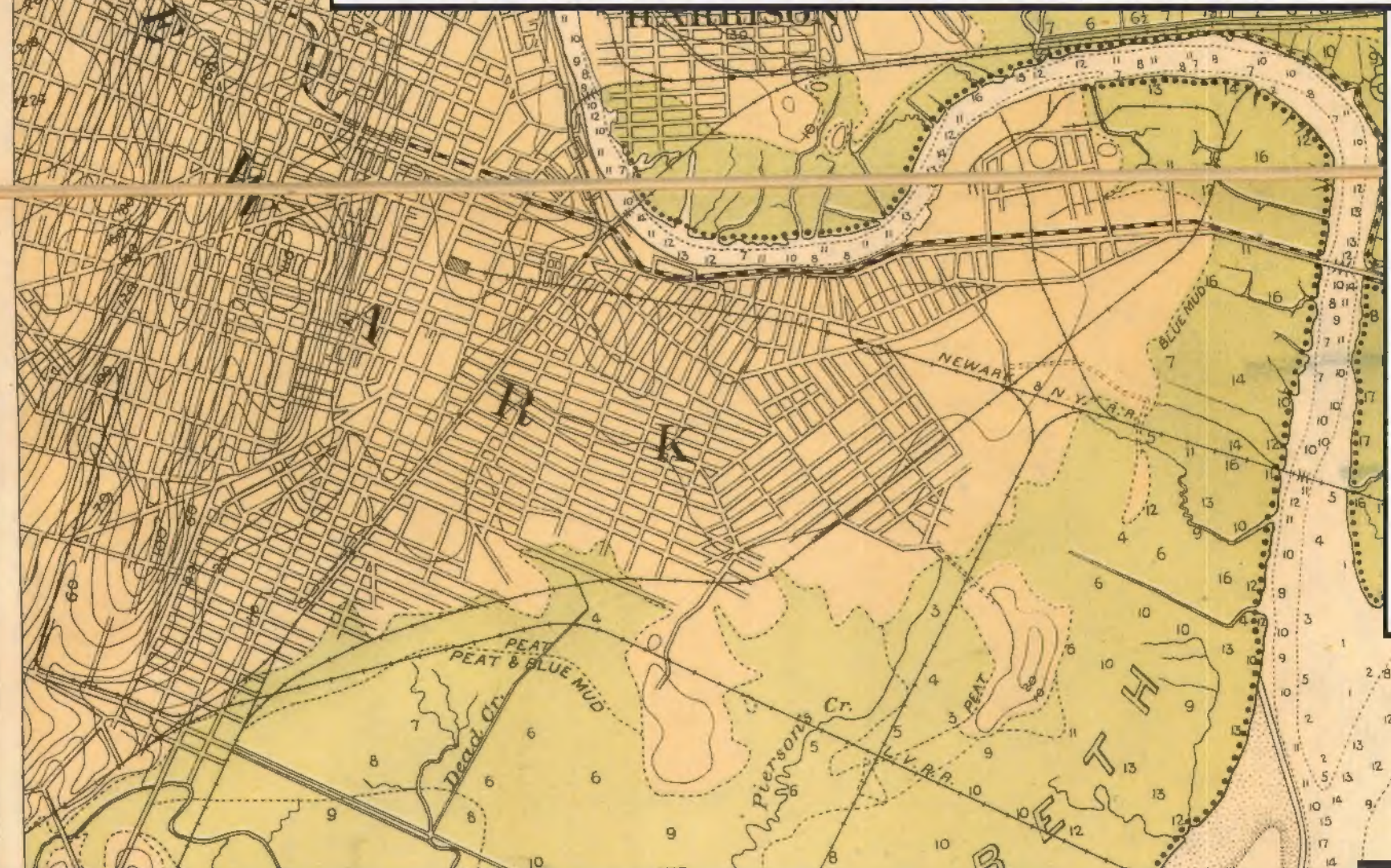
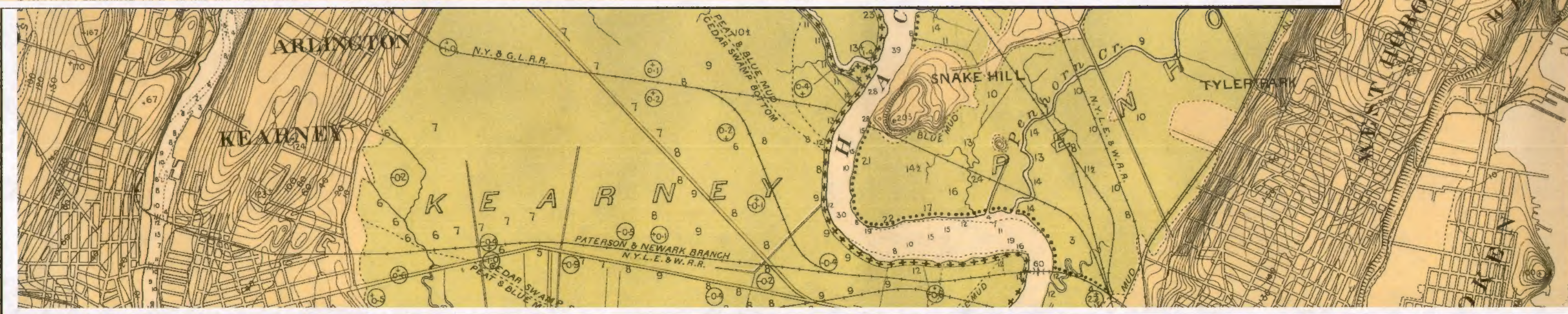




GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.
 JOHN C. SMOCK, STATE GEOLOGIST.
**MAP OF
 HACKENSACK MEADOWS.**
 TO ILLUSTRATE REPORT ON DRAINAGE
 BY C. C. VERMEULE, CONSULTING ENGINEER.
 1896.



++++ Existing Dykes Proposed Dykes.
 Figures on meadows indicate depth in feet of mud below natural meadow surface.
 Figures enclosed indicate present height in feet of meadow surface above
 mean sea level (minus sign indicates below). Where meadow is below ② it has
 shrunk after dyking, and depths of mud shown are too great for present conditions.
 Figures on water indicate depth in feet below mean low tide. Mean low tide
 is about 2.4 feet below, and mean high tide about 2.4 feet above mean sea level.



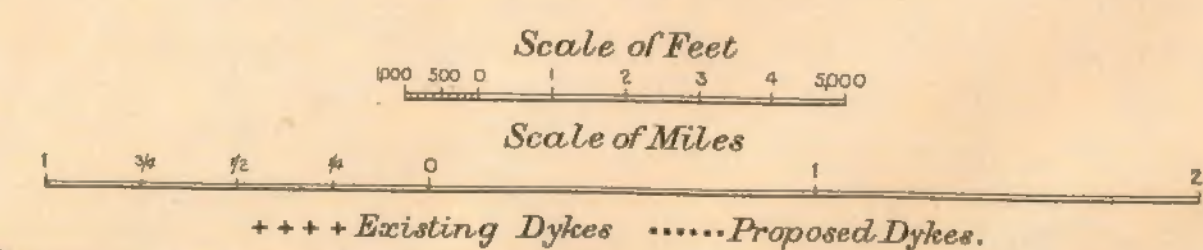
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+++ Existing Dykes Proposed Dykes.
Figures on meadows indicate depth in feet of mud below natural meadow surface.
Figures enclosed indicate present height in feet of meadow surface above mean sea level (minus sign indicates below). Where meadow is below 0 it has shrunk after dyking, and depths of mud shown are too great for present conditions.
Figures on water indicate depth in feet below mean low tide. Mean low tide is about 2.4 feet below, and mean high tide about 2.4 feet above mean sea level.